SENATE AGRICULTURE
Exhibit No. 2
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Nationwide disease surveillance results in feral swine for select pathogens that pose a risk to humans, domestic animals, and livestock. All results reflect antibody prevalence.

Disease	Taxonomic association	Years conducted	Seroprevalence (percentage)	95% confidence interval	Description
Brucellosis	*Brucella* spp.	2006–2012	4.3	4.0–4.6	Multiple *Brucella* species and biovars, some of which can be transmitted to multiple species, including humans, in which they can cause serious disease
Influenza A	Multiple strains of influenza A and C	2010–2012	10.8	9.9–11.8	Multiple strains of influenza can circulate in swine, including the 2009 outbreak of a novel H1N1 strain that eventually spread to people worldwide
Pseudorabies (as Aujeszky's disease)	Suid herpesvirus I	2007–2012	15.5	14.9–16.1	Endemic swine disease that can be transmitted to other wild and domestic animals, including cattle, sheep, and dogs
Trichinella	Nematoda	2009–2012	2.0	1.5–2.6	Parasitic roundworm with a wide range of potential hosts, including humans, who can be exposed through the ingestion of undercooked swine meat
Hepatitis E	Hepatitis E virus genotypes 3 and 4	2010–2012	4.4	3.7–5.2	Can cause brief, acute illness in infected people, with feral swine potentially acting as a viral reservoir and with transmission to humans occurring through the consumption of swine